

'VACATION' WILL BE REAL STRIKE, MINERS PREDICT

Communists Raise Real
Issues While
Lewis Bluffs

MUST STANDARDIZE WAGES

By AUGUST VALENTINE
Young Worker Correspondent

On September first the entire press of the country carried box car headlines announcing to the world the fact that some 150,000 anthracite miners laid down their tools and began taking what is termed by the brass check press a "vacation." The press is busy spreading propaganda in advertising and editorial form. The operators are using the backs of statements or earnings, or what is commonly known as the "due-bills" to carry their propaganda to the miners. This pay is the last pay that the miners will draw for a while. The propaganda on the back of the due bills ended with "sooner or later the dispute must be arbitrated."

The Communists are in this fight to better the working conditions and the standard of living for the miners. The Communist and the Communists alone, point the way of the workers to the solution of their problems.

It is clearly seen that John L. Lewis called the strike to save his face. The issues that he raises are so weak that any weak-kneed liberal woman would ask for the same thing.

The Lewis demands on the operators will no doubt be granted, when the stock of coal is exhausted. The demand are such that the operators can grant them, without losing anything. Lewis has made three "big" demands on the operators. They are the dollar a day increase for the day men, the ten per cent increase for miners and the check-off. But Lewis' big fight is on the check-off. The increase in wages in pushed to the back ground. It is true that the check-off makes it more efficient to collect the dues, but where do the bad working conditions come in Mr. Lewis. Will the check-off remove the intolerable working conditions under which we slave?

Yes, Mr. Lewis we might get the check-off; the dollar a day and the ten per cent increase, but that will not solve our problems. The operators can give a five dollar raise, as long as he can take them out of the working conditions. The operators can give a raise every time the demand is made, and yet the problem would be unsolved. AS LONG AS THERE IS NO STANDARDIZATION OF WAGES, AS LONG AS THE OPERATORS WILL HAVE THEIR SAY WHAT CONSTITUTES A DAYS' WORK, THAT LONG YOU WILL FIND A FIGHT FOR THE INCREASE IN WAGES IS NOTHING BUT A SHAM

(Continued on page 2)

Teachers Pay Visit to Soviet Schools

MOSCOW.—The delegation of foreign teachers have visited Lunacharsky who informed the delegates in detail upon the educational methods in the Soviet Union. The Russian teachers, who at first sabotaged the Soviet power, now work extremely loyally with the latter. Lunacharsky attached a particular significance to the new youth which is carrying out a great work of education and enlightenment amongst the broad masses of the people. Many teachers are now Communists and the children of the peasants and the bourgeois are now taken into the schools without any conditions. Dufour and Durant in the name of the French delegation, Waters in the name of the Belgian delegation, pointed to the colossal successes obtained thanks to the new methods in the schools of the Soviet Union and declared that in this respect THE SCHOOLS IN ALL OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD WERE BEHIND THE SCHOOLS OF THE SOVIET REPUBLICS.

U. S. Imperialists Rush Marines to Nicaragua

(Special to Young Worker.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The American gunboats, Tulsa and Denver, are on their way to Nicaragua after a request from President Solerzazo of Nicaragua, agent of U. S. imperialism in that country.

There are 300 marines on the two boats, who were only recently withdrawn from the country just a short time after being stationed there for years. Uprisings are feared despite the fact that the American minister at Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, has reported everything quiet.

French and Spanish Launch Desperate Offensive on Rif

WASHINGTON, D. C.—This week has been marked by the most intensive drive yet launched against the Rif by the combined forces of France and Spain. The French and Spanish imperialists have massed all available troops in a last desperate effort to smash the advances of the Rifians in their struggle for independence.

The latest reports tell of hand to hand fighting between French and Spanish forces around Tetaun, in the northern part of Spanish Morocco, where despite the fact that they are greatly over-numbered, the Rifians are fighting desperately to hold this strategic position.

In the French Zone.

While the Spanish forces have managed to advance about two miles with heavy losses, the French troops have not been even as successful as that. Although they outnumber the Rifians by 10 to 1, they are not able to advance further, due to the effectiveness of the counter-attacks by the Rifians. Instead they are forced to occupy themselves with consolidating their present position, even being forced to consider the possibility of building roads and strengthening their position sufficiently to remain there all winter. This halt in the huge French offensive is due to the fact that after two days of advance they were halted by the necessity of repairing roads, while if they should advance further they would not only have to repair roads but would have to build them, since there are only burro trails in the mountains ahead.

All Sections Used in Attack.

The huge forces used in the latest drive shows clearly how frightened the imperialists are over the threat of losing their hold of their Moroccan colonies. When the combined attack started more than 300,000 men, aided by 120 warships, 325 airplanes and supplied with the most perfect armor from individual rifles to tanks, were used. Colonial tactics have been abandoned, and no limits will be omitted in this last effort to smash the Rif, much less armed and greatly outnumbered.

On the Monday that the general offensive began the guns roared all day while French and Spanish aviators spent long hours bombing Rifian towns. Further the French and Spanish fleets kept up a steady bombardment from the sea. The American aviators who volunteered their services to the invading forces despite the fact that the U. S. has not taken a side in the war, are boasting of killing large numbers of Rifians in their predator bombing expeditions over Moroccan towns.

PARIS, France.—While Spanish and French imperialists are trying to crush the Rifians in their fight to retain their colonial possessions in Morocco, Italy is watching for an opportunity to increase its territorial, economic and political possessions in North Africa, according to recent reports from Rome.

The foreign office is resurrecting old treaties between France and Italy, dating back to 1902, in which compensations are promised if the equilibrium of France in Morocco or Italy in Tripoli, is changed.

"The formation of a Franco-Spanish syndicate for exploitation of mines in the Rif and the change in the status of Tangier under the international regime in favor of France constitutes such a change in equilibrium," it is contended. "It suffices us to think of the French frontiers with the Senussi to comprehend the necessity to protect our interests."

"Two weeks ago the government appointed a high commissioner, assisted by five commissioners, in Tripoli for five years."

LONDON, England.—While the imperialists are arguing over whether or not England should be allowed to grab Mosul and its oil, or whether the other European imperialist nations should be given a chance also; the Turks are reported to have massed 70,000 troops near the disputed frontier of Iraq, awaiting the results of the league of nations decisions. Whatever the results of the decision may be, there is little hope of it's being favorable to Turkey, which is the only country having any real claim to this territory.

Originally the territory of Iraq was mandated to England by the league of nations following the close of the world war. Later when it was discovered that there was oil in Mosul, England claimed that this territory which belonged to Turkey should be included in the Iraq territory.

Austen Chamberlain, infamous servant of imperialism is the British representative at Geneva, and the Turks have reason to believe that he will never agree to handing over Mosul to them or to any section which will reduce the British foothold in the middle East.

IN THE ANTHRACITE



Help Save The Young Worker!

To Every Members of the Young Workers League and
Every Reader of the Young Worker:

Dear Comrades:

The YOUNG WORKER is in danger!

Twice during the past six weeks our Young Worker has had to miss an issue due to lack of funds and we are now forced to make this open appeal to prevent our WEEKLY YOUNG WORKER from permanent suspension.

Unless immediate and substantial financial support is received our paper which we have worked for and built during these long months is going to be snatched out of our hands just before our national convention. Such a calamity would severely shake the entire foundation of our entire Communist Youth movement. It is therefore the duty of every member, every reader and every unit of the Young Workers League as well as our many sympathizers to immediately rush to our aid.

This crisis is accentuated by the critical situation of our Communist Daily, "The Daily Worker." The Daily Worker has been carrying our credit for some time, but it is now in danger itself and has served final notice that unless our debts are paid the Young Worker will have to revert back to a semi-monthly or even a monthly.

Money is needed—every dollar possible—rush it in!

The National Executive Committee urges every member to rally around the Young Worker so that we can continue its publication. Without our press the Y. W. L. is helpless and cannot reach the young workers with our Communist message.

In addition to this immediate aid, every branch must immediately take seriously the bills they owe the national office. The branches of the Young Workers League owe the national office over three thousand dollars. One city alone owes one thousand dollars to this amount. Negligence to heed the appeals of the Young Worker at this time by these branches is criminal neglect. Utilize the following means to SAVE THE YOUNG WORKER:

1. Rush in money AT ONCE by wire or letter.
2. Immediately pay up all or a substantial part of your old debts.
3. Start an intensive subscription campaign.

The YOUNG WORKER is in danger—will you save it?

National Executive Committee
John Williamson, Nat. Sec'y.
Young Workers League of America.

To Keep the Weekly YOUNG WORKER

I am enclosing \$..... to save the Weekly Young Worker in the present crisis:

Name

Street

City State

(See page 2 for branches which have already come to aid of the Young Worker!)

SEAMEN'S STRIKE HITS U. S. PORTS

While seamen are carrying on the fight in Great Britain, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Denmark, the seamen in American ports are rallying in ever greater numbers to the strike call issue by the Marine Transport Workers of the I. W. W. In the picketing of the Majestic which resulted in more of the crew leaving the ship, the seamen showed especial solidarity.

Reports from picket captains of the S. S. West Kedron, say that half of the crew left immediately on strike call; the S. S. Cape God gave six men to union headquarters; the S. S. Santa Eulalia crew will leave when paid off, same with the crew of the Cristobal and the River Del Rio. Fine spirit was shown by the crew of the S. S. Republic, where seamen dropped everything and walked out on a moment's notice in both engine and deck departments.

Tugs and Steamers Tied Up.

The Mark Williams tugs are all tied up, three Red Ball tugs are stuck. At Hoboken the whole crew of the S. S. Mongolia walked off. Crews came off in a body from the following vessels: Guantaunamo, Lillian, American Merchant, Sisko, Bolivia Colombia lines. The Ossia sailed three men short. But the biggest hit was the walkout of additional seamen from the Majestic which got away from Southampton strikers only to meet a picket line in New York of combined I. W. W. and Communists.

The spirit of solidarity with the fellow workers striking overseas is shown in the following cablegrams exchanged between the continents. The British strikers sent the following:

Messages of Solidarity.

"Marine Transport Workers, No. 3, Coenties Slip, New York City. Unofficial seamen's strike in England. Ships leaving with non-union and naval ratings. All genuine seamen on strike. Can you assist? Stop shipping at all cost. Fight like hell." (Signed) Central Strike Committee, Canningtown, London, England.

The I. W. W. seamen's answer war: "Are giving you all possible aid. Strike called." (Signed) Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union No. 510 of the I. W. W.

From the British strikers came back the following: "Bravo! Glad to hear good news. Stick together."

Y. W. L. Convention Called for Oct. 2nd

By JOHN WILLIAMSON, National Secretary.

More than two years have passed since our second national convention. These past twenty-eight months have seen the development of our Young Workers League from a semi-social, study class group to the present organization with units in all parts of the country and an active participant in the struggles of the young workers of this country. Our influence has increased—our work has broadened upon a mass basis.

Politically the League has developed tremendously, reacting to all the international and national political struggles.

Organizational the league has made advances and the first steps have been taken toward the organization of the league upon the shop nucleus basis. Activity on the economic trade union field, beginning in anti-militarist work, development of a real mass Communist youth press, the building of a Communist Childrens movement are only a few of the outstanding accomplishments during this past period.

A closer understanding of the necessity of developing the Y. W. L. has been displayed by the party.

Our national convention is confronted with many serious and important tasks. The development of our league brings with it many new problems and experiences to be discussed and solved. The international situation with its lull in the revolutionary struggles in certain countries and an intensified tide of struggles in China, Morocco, etc.; the rapidly with which American imperialism develops country after country; the strengthening and economic development of Soviet Russia and the undercurrent of new attacks against Soviet Russia being organized by the white guard of all countries and many other such problems must all be faced in a true Leninist manner and our program adopted accordingly.

The decisions of the recent convention of the party and its determined attitude to bolshevize the party and as part of such a process the bitter fight to be carried on against the right opportunist sections of the party as expressed by Lore and Kell will be discussed and approved by the youth convention.

The building of our league into a mass organization having as its immediate goal the recruiting of 10,000 members, coupled with the complete reorganization of the league upon the nucleus basis will be one of the important problems of the convention. The waging of a struggle against American imperialism and the rallying of all the exploited masses in a joint struggle will be discussed and decisive measures taken. Methods of how to participate to a still greater and more influential degree in the struggles of the young workers will receive the attention of the congress and experiences of comrades from all parts of the country will aid in developing better methods and policies for the future.

These and other problems will be discussed in full and the true Leninist interpretation put upon them.

Since the last convention there have been held two sessions of the Young Communist International where the American League has been considered and studied. The Y. C. I. has at all times aided the American League in developing its political line and its activities and one of the most important points of the agenda will be the reports of the recent sessions of the Comintern and the Young Communist International.

The 3rd national convention of the Y. W. L. to be held in Chicago or Oct. 2nd will mark another big step forward in the development of the revolutionary working class youth.

Let every communist, young and old, understand and aid in the development of our Communist Youth movement.

Dear Comrades:—In accordance with the decisions of the secretariat of the party, a committee from both groups in the league have formulated and agreed upon the following basis of convention assessment which should be collected immediately and forwarded to the national office prior to the national convention.

All district assessments not specified according to branches in this list will be distributed by the D. E. C.'s to each branch:

District	Amount
1. (Boston)	\$125.00
2. (New York)	550.00
3. (Philadelphia)	175.00
Philadelphia, \$125.00; Baltimore, \$35.00; Bethlehem, \$15.00.	
4. (Buffalo)	95.00
Buffalo, \$45.00; Erie, \$20.00; Albany, \$10.00; Syracuse, \$10.00, and Binghamton, \$10.	
5. (Pittsburgh)	100.00
6. (Cleveland)	175.00
7. (Detroit)	125.00
Detroit, \$100.00; Grand Rapids, \$25.00.	
8. (Chicago)	350.00
9. (Superior)	250.00
10. (Portland)	50.00
Portland, \$30.00; Northport, \$10.00; Winlock, \$10.00.	
11. (Los Angeles)	150.00
Los Angeles, \$100.00; Oakland, \$20.00; San Francisco, \$30.00.	
Unorganized	50.00
Hanna, Wyo., \$25.00; Centerville, \$10.00; Denver, \$15.	
Party	50.00

Every district must immediately make preparations to raise the allotted assessment. Individual assessments, entertainments, picnic or any other desirable means may be used.

RULES FOR THE Y. W. L. CONVENTION

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE:

Comrades: We have just had a national convention of the Workers Party. This national convention has laid the basis for the beginning of the unification of our party, for its re-organization and Bolshevization.

It is now the turn of the Young Workers League to do likewise. A conference of the representatives of the majority and minority groups in the Young Workers League presided over by Comrade Green has adopted the following resolutions:

1. The convention of the Young Workers League will open on October 2, in Chicago.
2. The convention of the Young Workers League shall be organized on the following basis:

(a) The secretariat of the Workers Party shall conduct an investigation and on the basis of the findings of this investigation the arrangements for the league convention shall be made.

(b) A committee of two members

(c) The dues payments made during the months of Oct., Nov., Dec., 1924, and Jan., Feb. and March, 1925 shall be used as the basis for calculating the actual membership of the league.

(Continued on page 2)

Rules for the Y. W. L. Convention

(Continued from page 1)

(e) The delegates to the national convention shall be based on one delegate for every fifty members or a major fraction thereof for months of Oct., Nov., Dec., 1924, Jan., Feb., March, 1925.

(f) The question of the apportionment of assessment was left to a committee composed of one member from each group.

2. District conventions.
(a) District conventions shall be held between the dates of September 24 and 29.

(b) (1) The representation from the branches to the district convention shall be based on one delegate for each ten members or major fraction thereof, with the exception of New York where the apportionment shall be one delegate for every 20 members or a major fraction thereof.

(2) Representation to the district convention from the branches shall be based on the average dues stamps bought by the branch during the same six months used as the basis for the national convention.

(Note). Exception shall be made in the Chicago branches where the reorganization to area branches took place in October. In Chicago the basis shall be on dues stamps bought during the period of November, thru April.

(c) The district conventions shall be held in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Springfield, Ill., Superior, Portland and Los Angeles.

(d) The Workers Party shall be entitled to three delegates with voice and vote to the district convention. The party delegates to the league district conventions shall be elected by the respective party D. E. C.'s.

(Note). In order to give the Communist party district representation at the league district convention of New York, the District No. 2 party organization shall send three delegates and the District No. 15 party organization shall send one delegate to the District No. 2 league convention.

(e) At each district convention of the league the junior section of the largest section of the district shall have one fraternal delegate.

(f) At all league district conventions where the N. E. C. has official representatives the representatives of the minority of the N. E. C. shall be given equal time and similar privileges. The N. E. C. representatives shall open and close the debate.

4. Branches.
(a) Branch elections shall be held beginning with the date of September 17, and thereafter till the date of the district convention.

(b) All functioning branches shall send a minimum of one delegate to the district convention.

(c) All branches organized since July 10, 1925, shall have a fraternal delegate only to the district convention.

5. Members.
(a) Members of the league who have transferred from one branch to another after Sept. 1, shall vote in their old branches.

(b) Members in order to vote must be present at the meeting of which the vote is taken.

Regardless of the proportion of strength either group may have at the national convention, the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League will contain an equal number of representatives of each group and a representative of the central executive of the Workers Party.

These decisions have been approved by the secretariat of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party.

The representatives of both groups of the Young Workers League call upon all members of the Young Workers League for unity and unified Communist work.

(Signed) John Williamson, Max Shachtman, Herbert Zam and Nat Kaplan.

BRITISH SHIPPING STRIKE IS NOT DEAD; NOT EVEN SLEEPING

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Sept. 14.—The unofficial strike, which the shipping bosses thought they had crushed, broke out anew yesterday when 180 seamen and firemen and sixty stewards refused to sail on the royal mail steam packet liner Ohpo.

AGENDA FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION

1. Constitution of the convention.
2. Report of sessions of Comintern and Y. C. I.
3. Report of representative of Workers Party.
4. Report of National Executive Committee of Y. W. L.
5. Bolshevization of the Y. W. L.
 - (a) Reorganization of League (Shop nuclei, foreign-language propaganda, etc.)
 - (b) Children's movement.
 - (c) Leninist education.
6. Anti-Imperialism, the colonial question and anti-military work.
7. Defense work.
8. Agrarian Work.
9. Press.
10. Work among Negroes.
11. The Draft Program of Y. C. I.
12. The sport question.
13. Opponent Youth Organizations.
14. Reports of Committees.
15. Election of National Executive Committee.

The following is a list of the total dues and exempt stamps bought over a period of six months as agreed upon in the secretariat.

Since we have only records of the exempt stamps for a period of four months the total of exempt stamps is averaged over four months instead of six.

The Branches shown in the dues records plus those listed on the accompanying sheet which are functioning altho they failed to purchase dues over the six month period are the only ones entitled to representation.

District No. 1									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Exempt	Total	Av.
Revere, Mass.	8							8	1.2
Worcester, Mass.	120							120	21.6
Boston, Mass.	110			10				120	35.0
Quincy, Mass.		50						50	8.2
Maynard, Mass.			100					100	16.4
Gardner, Mass.				30				30	5.0
Springfield, Mass.					10			10	1.3
	238	50	200		20	20		538	89.6

District No. 2									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Exempt	Total	Av.
New York	600	660			507	575	850	3192	532.0
Paterson	100		50	50				200	33.3
Hartford		20			20	25		65	10.8
Passaic			22	85				107	17.8
Pert Amboy			60		20			80	13.4
Manville, N. J.						5		5	.8
Bridgeport		75						75	12.6
	700	755	132	642	615	880		3724	620.6

District No. 3									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Exempt	Total	Av.
Philadelphia	350						200	550	120.0
Baltimore	69							69	11.3
Bethlehem		50						50	8.3
	419	50	150	20		200		839	139.8

District No. 4									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Exempt	Total	Av.
Buffalo	50							50	18.2
Albany		15						15	2.4
Erie			10	40				50	8.4
Syracuse			22					22	3.6
	50		76	40				166	27.6

District No. 5									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Exempt	Total	Av.
Houston	40				7		10	57	7.8
Daisytown	50			50			15	100	16.6
Pittsburgh		50				50		100	16.6
Cannonsburgh				30	25			55	9.1
	90	50		80	32	50	25	302	50.3
									Exempt 6.8
									56.6

District No. 6									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Exempt	Total	Av.
Ashtabula	50							50	8.3
Dillonvale	100	120		50				270	45.0
Cleveland		100		100	300			500	83.4
Bradley		50						50	8.3
Yorkville					50			50	8.3
	150	270		150	350			920	153.3

District No. 7									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Exempt	Total	Av.
Detroit	500						80	580	96.7
Grand Rapids				15	15	15		45	7.5
	500			15	15	15	80	645	107.5
									Exempt 22.5
									108.3

District No. 8									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Exempt	Total	Av.
Springfield	50		45					95	15.8
South Bend	80							80	13.4
Waukegan	30							30	5.0
Kenosha				30				30	5.0
Chicago	900			20	50	450	22	1420	236.7
St. Louis		15	35			27		77	12.8
West Frankfort				27				27	4.5
Kansas City				25		35		60	10.0
Dowell							15	15	2.5
	1090	15	70	102	50	572	187	1899	316.4
									Exempt 34.2
									350.6

District No. 9									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Exempt	Total	Av.
Cloquet	90							90	15.0
Chisholm	43							43	7.1
Minneapolis	50		50					100	16.6
Eben Junction	60							60	10.0
Cromwell	20			12	13			45	7.5
Owen, Wis.	11							11	1.8
Superior, Wis.	50		20					70	11.6
Ontonagon		25	35			50		110	18.4
Ironwood		50						50	8.3
Hibbing		50						50	8.3
Phelps		40						40	6.6
Duluth			7	15		20		42	7.0
Mass		30						30	5.0
St. Paul		50			50			100	16.6
Hancock		22						22	3.6
Palisade			16	16				32	5.4
Maple				50				50	8.4
Belden, N. D.					20			20	3.3
Munising					22			22	3.6
Bessemer						15		15	2.5
Red Granite				13				13	2.1
	324	165	214	106	201	65		1075	179.1

District No. 10									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Exempt	Total	Av.
Portland	10							10	1.6
Northport			25					25	4.1
	10		25					35	5.7

District No. 11									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Exempt	Total	Av.
Los Angeles	50	50	50	50				200	33.4
San Francisco	100							100	16.6
Oakland				60				60	10.0
	150	50	110	50				360	60.0

Unorganized Leagues.									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Exempt	Total	Av.
Hanna	50							50	8.3
Centerville		7						7	1.1
Denver			80					80	13.4
	50	7	80					137	22.8
				13	50			63	10.5
									Exempt 33.3
									56.1

District No. 12									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Exempt	Total	Av.
Portland	10							10	1.6
Northport			25					25	4.1
	10		25					35	5.7

District No. 13									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Exempt	Total	Av.
Los Angeles	50	50	50	50				200	33.4
San Francisco	100							100	16.6
Oakland				60				60	10.0
	150	50	110	50				360	60.0

Unorganized Leagues.									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Exempt	Total	Av.
Hanna	50							50	8.3
Centerville		7						7	1.1
Denver			80					80	13.4
	50	7	80					137	22.8
				13	50			63	10.5
									Exempt 33.3
									56.1

Existing branches entitled to representation at district convention, who have not bought dues stamps during the above period: District 1—Fitchburg, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; District 2—Stamford, Conn.; Newark, N. J.; Elizabeth, N. J.; W. New York, N. J.; New Haven, Conn.; District 4—Endicott (Binghamton), N. Y.; District 5—Bradford, Pa.; Bentleyville, Pa.; Monaca, Pa.; District 6—Youngstown, O.; Dillies Bottom, O.; District 8—Milwaukee, Wis.; Gary, Ind.; District 9—Marengo, Wis.; District 12—Winlock, Wash.

Fraternalty yours,
JOHN WILLIAMSON, National Secretary
Young Workers League of America.

Chile Boy Scouts Are Nationalized

SANTIAGO, Chile.—The boy scouts of Chile have been declared a national organization by President Alessandri. This action was taken following a visit of the English crown prince—the Prince of Wales. Besides spreading slavery among colonial nations, Great Britain also spreads the boy scouts wherever its influence reaches.

The boy scouts recently opened their national congress at Santiago. There is no doubt that in Chile the boy scouts will follow the general type of that organization in other countries. It will become a part of the military machine of the state. The action of national adoption of the boy scouts is similar to the act of Congress in this country which during Wilson's regime incorporated the American boy scouts and made them a national institution. Since that time they have grown enormously and there is little doubt with financial aid and the direct support of the state the Chilean young scabs will multiply rapidly.

Army Used for Movie Depicting War Horrors

YOUNG WORKER

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1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

THE RIFF WAR AND THE EUROPEAN TANGLE

The fact that the French and Spanish imperialists have combined and are conducting a last huge offensive against the Rifians, may fool many workers into believing that there is unity between the European imperialists in regards to the war in Morocco.

However, this massing of all available troops, especially of the French, in an effort to smash the struggle of the Rifians for independence, is more a sign of desperation on the part of the French and Spanish imperialists, who fear the loss of their colonies in Morocco, than a sign of a united front of European imperialists in regards to the question of the Moroccan war.

During the period when the Spanish were waging the fight against Abd-el-Krim, the French were watching with interest the possibility of the French interests gaining thru the losses of the Spanish imperialists. After the Rifian forces defeated the Spanish army and the position of the Spanish imperialists in Morocco was greatly changed, the French imperialists, confronted with a war of their own with the Rifians, and none too sure of victory, could well afford to ask the aid of the Spanish imperialists, on terms that would make them the gainers in case the combined forces of the French and Spanish could crush the resistance of the Rif peoples to their robber schemes. The Spanish who had lost much by their defeat, had something to gain and nothing to lose by the uniting with the French imperialists in the present war.

However, among the other imperialist countries of Europe there is an entirely different attitude to this whole struggle, characteristic of the antagonisms and differences of the European nations in all the angled conflicts going on in Europe today.

England, Italy and other countries, who they will be prepared to fight desperately against any resistance to their imperialist robbery in their own colonies, have no interests on the side of strengthening either French or Spanish imperialism in Morocco. On the other hand these powers have much to gain by a weakening of these imperialisms in Morocco and the consequently opportunity for them to extend their own imperialism into these territories.

Not only does it open new fields for colonies, but a weakening of the French and Spanish, the only imperialists with a foothold in Morocco at the present time, would weaken the position of the French and Spanish along the Mediterranean, a factor of more than military significance. There are other sore spots in this territory over which the predatory imperialist groups are fighting, and Morocco occupies a strategic position in relation to these other fields for imperialist adventures, in Africa, in Syria, in Mosul and elsewhere.

No, the united onslaught by French and Spanish does not represent unity between the imperialist groups of Europe, or even between France and Spain itself, which have quarreled often enough before, of the resources in Morocco. Rather, this temporary agreement is a desperate action on the part of two powers faced with defeat from the uprising of the Rif people for independence, and forced to forget their differences to a certain extent, in the face of the danger of losing their control over the country of the Rifians.

MR. HILLQUIT AND THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL.

When Morris Hillquit returned from the congress of the yellow socialist Second International at Marseilles, on the scab steamer Majestic, no one was surprised. The leaders of the second international have long proven that they merely pose as representatives of the working class in order to be better able to betray the workers.

That a leader of the Second International should return from a congress in the midst of a seamen's strike, on a scab liner, no longer astonishes anyone but is in line with the stand of the socialist parties and the Second International towards the struggles of the workers. In fact, this action of Morris Hillquit was not surprising with the proceedings of the

congress which he had just left, which in a period of many new struggles of the workers, in China, in England and elsewhere, ignored all these issues confronting the working class and concerned itself more with the problem of how they can assist the boss class in their fight against the Communists and the most class conscious sections of the working class.

In contrast to this scab trip of Morris Hillquit's and to the congress of the Second International was the sight which met Mr. Hillquit's eyes when he landed in New York City. When the Majestic landed in New York it was met by five hundred class conscious workers representing the Workers Party of America and the Marine Transport Workers' Union No. 510 of the I. W. W. These militant workers were staging a demonstration against the sailing of the Majestic which had barely managed to leave England after getting a scab crew during the British Seamen's strike. They were affiliated with a party and a union which is part of the working class and participating in the struggles of the workers, not fake representatives of the workers and agents of the employers such as Morris Hillquit.

WHOOPIING UP THE WAR NEWS.

The Rifian war news reminds us of a story. A Russian white-guard general was badly beaten by the red army, but he dared not admit his defeat to headquarters. "Ah that's easy," chirped in his orderly. "Tell them you are advancing. The world is round after all."

Though not direct concerned in the slaughter of Rifians the American papers are beginning to work themselves into a war fury over Rifian news. "150,000 soldiers advance on Rifians," shriek the headlines; "American airmen bomb Rifians," etc. to a disgusting degree. The capitalist press revels in imperialist war as a baby revels in sand. They splash the muck and blood and gore over their entire front page and put a particularly broad crimson splash on the top of their papers. Why all this howling? Why the war-dance psychology? "Stubborn colonialists must be taught a lesson." Capital must flow into undeveloped territories without the obstacle of human resistance. Second, the war psychology at home must be kept at a moldable pitch. Who can tell when the American capitalist will need blood-thirsty unthinking young warriors? It is the same reason that is behind giving children guns and soldier suits to play with.

Not that we are pacifist; we are for waging the bitterest war the working class is capable of against the capitalist class. But we must clearly distinguish the imperialist slaughter and ever remember to remind the workers that the only successful outcome of a war started by the capitalists is—revolution.

RUBBER.

The United States consumes more than half the world's production of rubber, and since rubber in our present day system of economy is a very important article a stoppage or difficulty in the supply would be apt to cause a serious disturbance. Most of the world's rubber supply today comes from the Malay Peninsula and Ceylon. These are British colonies. For a long time the U. S. capitalists have been able to control the market and more or less fix the price. But the British government interfered helped the planters so that they could withstand the advantageous position of the American manufacturers. The result was that the American buyers threatened to refuse to buy and to plant their own rubber. We here find a further development of the actions foreseen by Lenin in his "Imperialism. Great Britain takes an active part on the side of its rubber growers in their economic difficulties with an antagonistic and competing capitalist nation. Just to what extent each government will go in backing up its economic status can be gauged by the action of Germany and England in 1914 when steel and coal were concerned.

"NA BOYKOM MIESTE" TO BE PRESENTED SAT. AT WORKERS' HOUSE

The Russian theater season will be opened formally this Saturday, Sept. 19, at 8 p. m., at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. Under the leadership of the Russian actor L. Luganov, and with the participation of the Russian actresses Aza Namgova, Moiseyenko and others, the play "Na Boykom Mieste" by Ostrowski will be presented.

It is expected that the play will draw a big crowd. The library of the Workers' House is now receiving magazines from Soviet Russia, also books published recently in Russia.

Morocco, the Key to the Mediterranean

The war in Morocco has entered on its critical stage. The French government of the left bloc is exerting all its forces in order to avoid a military collapse and to bring to an end the "colonial expedition" against the Rif people; an "expedition" which, in an unexpected manner, has become converted into a "great war," as the representative of the French Republic, Painleve, was compelled to admit after his return from his visit to the Moroccan front.

In the course of the month of July the French government resorted to a series of exceptional measures for the purpose of further carrying on the war. On the 10th of July the French chamber of deputies, after passionate debates, granted by 411 votes against 29 with 150 abstentions, 183 million francs for war operations. On July the 12th, after long negotiations in Madrid, an understanding was arrived at with regard to Franco-Spanish co-operation in Morocco and as to joint action against the Rif people. At the same time, there is taking place a change of command in the French army in Morocco, according to which Marshall Liauton, the former com-

mandant-in-chief, only retains the general political leadership, while Nolin, the representative of the French war office, is entrusted with the military leadership. In addition to this, Marshal Petain, this hero of the French national bloc, who distinguished himself during the imperialist war by his defense of Verdun, has been sent to Morocco in the capacity of an extraordinary commission for war, "in order to organize victory." During the last few days great reinforcements, the strength of which is being kept secret by the French military staff, have been dispatched to Morocco. A plan of simultaneous action against the Rif troops from the Spanish and French zones has been discussed.

Lie to Stir Up Patriotism. In order to prepare the ground for this action, rumors have been put in circulation according to which France and Spain have made peace offers which, it is alleged, have been rejected by Abd-el-Krim. The patriotism of the French soldiers is being stirred up by their being told that the Rif people are relying upon German and Bolshevik support. The French forces are going over to the offensive and reckon upon ending operations before

the autumn rains set in, which will render all military action impossible. In spite of the reasoning tone of the government communications, the French newspapers admit those great difficulties which the French military forces will have to overcome in view of the fierce resistance of the Rif troops and the revolts of the Kabyl tribes in the rear of the French. The attitude of those powers which, while at present remaining neutral, are interested in the war, is causing even greater uneasiness in the French press. England, which is also supported by Italy, is raising the question of the necessity of a new international conference to solve the fate of Morocco, basing its attitude on the fact that the Moroccan question has acquired international importance in the post-war period.

The successful struggle of the Rif troops for independence has entirely changed the relations of forces in the northwestern corner of Africa, where the interests of those powers who are fighting for hegemony in the Mediterranean cross each other. France viewed with pleasure the gradual ousting of Spain from the northern zone during the last four years, and reck-

oned that it would be able to come forward as claimant to the "Spanish heritage." In this, French diplomacy appeals to Point 4 of the Anglo-French secret treaty of 1904 regarding Egypt and Morocco, which provides that in the event of Spain not fulfilling the obligations laid upon it in the "Spanish zone" in Morocco, the original Anglo-French agreement over Morocco comes into force. This agreement is interpreted by the French in the sense that if Spain loses control over the zone allotted to it, or should the Spanish troops evacuate this zone, the control of this zone passes automatically to France, which can then unite the whole of Morocco under its rule.

Conflicting Interests. The French plans diametrically oppose the interests of England, as the northern coast of Morocco owing to its geographical position is of great importance in the world scheme of the defense of the British empire. England's position as a great power in the Mediterranean, apart from the naval bases at Malta and Cyprus, is based in the first place upon the control of the Suez Canal and the Straits of Gibraltar. The latest "howitzers"

are easily able to bombard Gibraltar from the Spanish coast, and the question of its defense is beginning to encounter great difficulties. The commission consisting of English war specialists recently sent to Gibraltar has reported that the prospects of organizing the air defenses of Gibraltar are likewise exceedingly poor, as there exist no suitable landing places.

The British admiralty has therefore of late observed with uneasiness that the English strategical positions in the most vital parts of the Mediterranean have been growing weak. Therefore England cannot reconcile itself to the idea that the French flag is perhaps to be hoisted on the southern shore of the Straits of Gibraltar, which for England would mean a far greater danger than the flag of weak Spain. The military interests of England are compelling it to active intervention in the Moroccan question for the purpose of consolidating the English influence on the southern coast, on the coast district of the Spanish Moroccan zone. The military collapse of Spain suited English interests, which explains the somewhat benevolent attitude of the English government towards the Rif people.

The Anti-Militarist Struggle of the Youth

In the course of the struggle against the imperialist war the attitude of the soldiers is of the utmost importance. Great significance should be attached to winning them over to the workers' cause and drawing them into the struggle against imperialist war.

During the World War, 1914-1918, thousands of soldiers refused to carry out war services because of their agitation against militarism. It is not however, this refusal of service on the part of individuals which will transform the bourgeois army into a weapon of the working class, but untiring work in the army itself. Very little is known about this work, or those who carry it out, except when they are persecuted by bourgeois governments, and their activity becomes known when they are under trial.

One of the most brilliant pages in the anti-militarist struggle of the Communist International, and especially of the Communist Youth International was the occasion when the French troops in the Ruhr districts threatened to become the suppressors of the awakened German revolution. Posters in the French national colors were pasted up in all towns (both in the French and German languages) on the day of the occupation of the Ruhr for fraternization with the German workers. Soldiers' newspapers were issued, a special edition of "Humanite" for French soldiers, "Le Drapeau Rouge" for the Belgian troops in the French and Flemish languages; further the French Communist Youth League published its permanent soldiers' newspaper "La Caserne" more frequently and a special paper, "La Caserne Coloniale" was issued in Arabian. In addition numerous leaflets and sticky backs were issued in

French, Arabian and German languages. This activity was not confined to the publication and distribution of papers and leaflets. In the majority of regiments of the French occupation army there were Communist nuclei. This work did not remain without results. Soldiers refused to tear down Communist circulars in Gelsenkirchen.

On July 14, 1923 (the National Festival) French soldiers fraternized with the Germans; also in other localities they entered into contact with workers and even took part in demonstrations. On October 13th, 1923, Moroccan troops in Neustadt (Pfalz) refused to shoot on the workers. These are but a few results of anti-militarist activities in the Ruhr army; but they did not keep us waiting long for an answer.

The Commandant of the 47th Division issued the order "For an active but secret watch to be kept over those soldiers who were suspected of propaganda." Similar orders came from other sections. On April 2nd, 1924, Poincare declared in the Chamber that French Communists together with the German Communists were demoralizing the troops in the Ruhr and that it is only natural to find ways and means to protect oneself against this criminal maneuver.

The overthrow of the German revolution did not interfere with this work although it may have changed its character. For these reasons the French military authorities and the German police organized an attack against the anti-militarist activities in the Ruhr; 120 French and German Young Communists and 15 soldiers were taken prisoners. It was against these that the Mayence Military Trial was held and the French Comrade Lozeray and the Yugoslav Konstantinovich were condemned to 10 years im-

prisonment; 18 comrades, mainly members of the German Youth League were sentenced to 5 years, and 13 soldiers received sentences of from one to three years imprisonment. Amongst those who were indicted was Ben Lekhal, a Moroccan who was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment. Even the bourgeois press remarked on the extraordinary methods of torture which were applied during the trial and which also caused a partial revision of the verdict to be made.

Work however in the Ruhr army was not prevented through these facts, it still went on. Since that time new events have happened in which again the workers turned to the soldiers and have understood to develop successful work in the army.

Some reports of arrests among young French Communists in connection with the anti-military propaganda

in the Moroccan army show that there too work is being carried on. Further proof of this is the agitation of the French and bourgeois press and deputies against Comrade Doriot. British and French seamen who were sent to France for intervention purposes, were received with leaflets which explained to them the true meaning of events in Shanghai. Everywhere where imperialism sends its troops, it finds the same spirit of opposition and agitators who work among the soldiers and disclose to them the truth. Anti-military work is not merely agitation, just where an imperialist war is threatening, but it is constant work in the army.

In France, Sweden and Great Britain the Young Communist Leagues approached the soldiers, took upon themselves the duty of advocating their daily demands and agitating for the

improvement of legal and economic position of the soldiers generally. Soldiers rally to these demands, for they understand that they are just as much oppressed and exploited as the workers themselves; this is a good means to transform by degrees the bourgeois army into class-conscious fighters.

In France for example a general demand for an increase in wages was linked up with a demand for the improvement of soldiers' pay, and for the first time extensive mass action was taken simultaneously for workers and soldiers.

Thus we see that the anti-military struggle of the workers has two tendencies; on the one hand extensive agitation against war in moments of immediate danger of war, on the other hand the slow and laborious method of struggle for partial demands on behalf of the soldiers.

Slave Treaties the Lot of China

By A. IVIN (Pekin).

THE present movement in China which was provoked by the brutal shooting down of unarmed demonstrators by the British police in Shanghai, demands not only that the victims, not only that the British and Japanese consuls be removed and the ambassadors of Japan and Great Britain recalled, and that guarantee be given that there shall be no repetition of such use of fire-arms; besides all this the demand has been made that all treaties in which China has not equal rights should be annulled. This is not merely the result of "a momentary exasperation." In the course of the past year, the slogan "Down with the slave treaties!" which came into being almost at the exact moment when the agreement between China and the Soviet Union was signed, has seized one province after the other, and at the time of Sun Yat Sen's funeral its formidable echo resounded thru hundreds of Chinese towns.

Anyone who has followed the labor movement in China, in whose memory the seamen's strike in Hongkong and last year's strike in Shamin is still fresh will see nothing unexpected in the unanimous movement of the proletariat of Shanghai and in the echo which it finds in the other provinces.

Finally, the student movement, which not only equals, but exceeds in numbers, the "national movement in 1919," is simply the logical development of the anti-imperialist agitation which was given a specially glaring expression in the end of last year and the beginning of this, also in the struggle of the students of Futsien in connection with the assemblies of students and with the demonstrations on "the day of national humiliation."

THE immense historical significance of the bloodshed in Shanghai and the movement arising therefrom, consists in the fact that the imperialist powers are faced for the first time by an ultimatum from the whole Chinese people which peremptorily demands relations on the basis of equal rights. The Chinese question has become one of the main questions of international diplomacy, especially insofar as it is at present inseparable from the question of the Soviet Union. The Chinese toy militarists, the Chinese bureaucrats and bourgeoisies hardly suffice to form a thin upper stratum over the enormous mass of the Chinese toilers. This makes the challenge which China in the name of the whole of Asia, offers to capitalist Europe and America, all the more impressive and dangerous.

The contents of the collective notes of the ambassadors of England, Japan, America, France and Italy in reply to the note of protest from the Peking government, as well as the attitude of the local imperialist officials and of the American religious missions, show that all is not well with the united front of the imperialist powers against China.

It is a most remarkable fact that, in spite of the substitution of Anglo-American "co-operation" for the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the greatest differences of opinion are to be expected, not between Great Britain and Japan, but between Great Britain and the United States. The semi-official press of the United States condemned the action of the English police in Shanghai in a more or less decided manner. The comparatively mild tone of the notes referred to is explained to a large extent by the "beneficent influence" of the American representative, a fact with which official circles in China are being carefully acquainted, the not of course from official sources. The Italians and more especially the French, who are very ready to place obstacles in the way of their English friends, are endeavoring, also secretly, to emphasize that there is a distinction between themselves and the latter; the same tendency can also be noticed in the Japanese, who have already had the opportunity of convincing themselves of the serious consequences which the Chinese boycott would have for them. America's attitude however will be of predominant significance.

AMERICA'S interestedness in China's fate is shown in the most obvious way in the work of the American missionaries as upholders of civilization, whose schools, hospitals and other institutions for education and welfare work cover the whole of China with a close network and serve as the chief means for the Americanization of China. It is not to be wondered at that Washington has up to the present paid incomparably more attention to the opinion of the American missionaries in China than to that of the American merchants who are in favor of the "open door." The missionaries who are better acquainted with the attitude of mind of the Chinese masses, obstinately defend the traditional "liberal policy" of the United States.

The Pekin correspondent of the Chicago Tribune expresses indignation at the "ingratitude" of the Chinese to America, which is expressed among other ways by the students' strikes in the educational establishments financed by the Americans as well as in the refusal to study the bible. The correspondent glorifies the depth of the christian spirit of the missionaries who, regardless of the insults offered them, have actually organized a "society for reconciliation" for the "study of the question of rescinding the treaties in which China has not equal rights."

In the present movement, the American missionaries, in view of the menacing indignation of the whole country and of the general strike in all educational establishments, have found it to their advantage to come forward with letters of assent and resolutions. More than that! There are already a whole number of declarations of such influential American educational establishments as the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A. the so-called Pekin University (missionary univer-

sity), the Tsin-Khua College, etc., in which a "revision of the unfair treaties which were forced upon China" is demanded.

ALL this of course does not mean that the American missionaries and pedagogues, i. e., the most active agents of American imperialism, have suddenly turned into anti-imperialists. They must however out of fear lest they should be washed away forever by the national movement, swim with the stream which they themselves only yesterday called Bolshevik. The American formula: "Removal of the treaties in which China has not equal rights, by way of evolution!" will pass into the archives, and the question of the immediate revision of these treaties will become acute and will demand a direct and clear answer. The missionaries themselves, who of course unintentionally, are driving the government of the honorable Coolidge to the wall, by forcing him to solve the dilemma, either unequivocally to pronounce in favor of the revision of the treaties, i. e., to meet the Chinese people as the Soviet Union has done, or together with Great Britain to pronounce against revision, and thus finally to destroy the legend of American liberalism which in Asia has been so laboriously created.

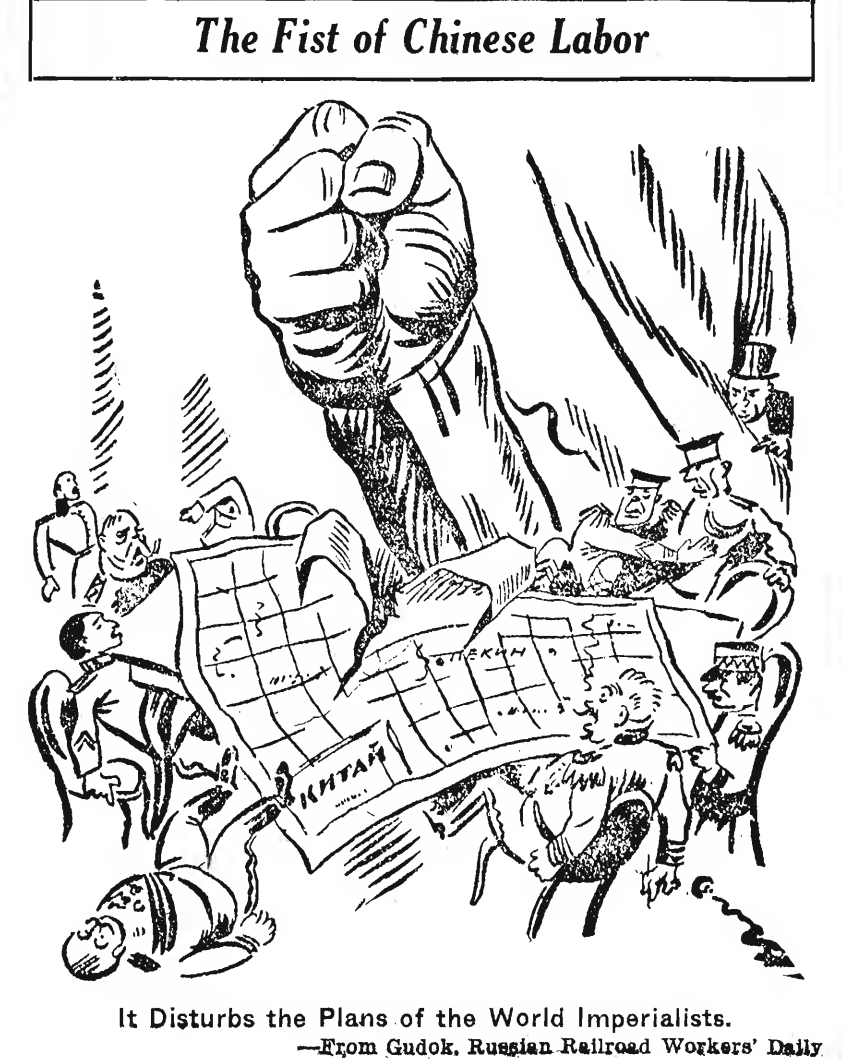
FAMOUS RUSSIAN POET IN CHICAGO FRIDAY, OCT. 2ND

Mayakovski to Speak on Russian Poetry

Wladimir Wladimirovich Mayakovski, one of the most outstanding poets of the Russian revolution is coming to Chicago on Friday, Oct. 2. He will speak here at Temple Hall, cor. Van Buren and Marshall. On the new Russian literature and poetry. Those who were deploring the "destruction of civilization" by the Bolsheviks will have a chance to take a look at the new civilization, the new culture that is being built by the revolution. A powerful poet and a powerful personality, Comrade Mayakovski will read some of his own poems and will talk in the name of the New Russia, the Russia of the Soviets. A tremendous welcome is being arranged for him by the local Russians and the literary world. It is expected that the Temple Hall will be crowded to capacity. Details will be announced later in the press.

GERMAN WORKERS HONOR LEADER.

LONDON.—A. J. Cook, Red leader of the British miners has accepted an invitation to address a huge Communist meeting in Berlin. His subjects will be "Labor Struggles in Britain and Germany," and "International Unity."



It Disturbs the Plans of the World Imperialists.

—From Gudok, Russian Railroad Workers' Daily

Y. W. L. SENDS GREETINGS TO CANADIAN LEAGUE CONVENTION

The National Convention of the Young Communist League of Canada will take place on the 15th and 16th of this month.

The Young Workers League of America is sending greetings to its brother league in Canada, and urging closer co-operation between the two American leagues.

This is the third national convention of the Canadian League. We are reprinting the greeting:

Sept. 10, 1925.

National Convention,
Young Communist League of Canada,
Toronto, Canada.

Dear Comrades:-

The Young Workers League of America sends you communist youth greetings on the occasion of your Third National Convention and wishes you every success in the tasks which lie before you.

Your League has already gone thru its elemental schooling and must now swap its baby clothes for those of an older person. Your convention must (and we are certain will) mark the beginning of a new period in the history of your organization, when with an unflinching determination you will make the basis of your mass work connect up directly with the struggle for the bolshevist ideology within the League itself.

Both the C. I. and Y. C. I. have declared that the outstanding task before us everywhere is just this process of bolshevizing our parties and leagues. The temporary lull in the wave of revolution together with the partial and temporary stabilization of capitalism has already affected causing the right and opportunist deviations to become a problem of paramount importance for us to fight against.

The dangers of the right exist in our movement and they no doubt also exist in yours as well. Our recent national convention of the Workers (Communist) Party has taken a definite and determined stand against opportunism and the right wing danger as expressed by loreism in America and the Young Workers League has pledged its unstinted support in this fight as well as in the general tasks of bolshevization of the party under the close guidance of the Comintern.

The whole history of the Y. C. I.

has been a history of leading the struggle against all deviations away from the correct communist line. We are confident that you, comrades and delegates at this convention of the Y. C. I. of Canada, will maintain and follow the policy of the Y. C. I. in being the vanguard of the revolutionary working class movement.

In this policy of bolshevizing your league you must more than ever see to it that your membership participates ACTIVELY in the party political discussions, thus aiding the solution of and clarification of the problems which confront it in its attempt to bolshevize itself.

Comrades of Canada! From now on your league and ours must work in much closer co-operation than heretofore. While many of our problems are different, still there are innumerable problems of an identical nature. Neither organization as yet is strong enough to solve these unaided. But the mutual support and co-operation we can go forward to the solution of the still greater problems which lie before us.

League reorganization must be considered and plans evolved for its speedy accomplishment. In this respect we both face the same problem. All experiments which we have so far made prove to us that the new basis of reorganization is much sounder and better than the old one, and in itself does much to help us in the problem of making the proletarian strata of our organization the predominant one; as well as of linking us up much closer to the masses of young workers.

Comrades! Clear your decks for action; for action to strengthen your forces internally and externally. Fight the fight against confusion and opportunism. Lay the basis for a Young Communist League of Canada which shall soon become the standard bearer of the wide masses of industrial and agrarian youth in your country, leading, organizing and preparing for the day when victory shall be theirs.

Long live the Young Communist League of Canada!

Long live the Young Communist International!

Yours for communism,
Young Workers League of America,
National Secretary.

T. U. E. L. THIRD NATIONAL CONFERENCE WILL MEET IN CHICAGO NOVEMBER 14-15

William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, announced today that the league's third national conference will be held in Chicago on November 14 and 15.

"Since our latest conference, in 1923," said Foster, "the T. U. E. L. has gone thru a most terrific struggle against the combined opposition of the reactionary officials of the trade unions and the capitalists, including the capitalist courts. It must be admitted that the broad sweep of our movement at the end of 1923, when we had 2,000,000 union men supporting our slogans of Amalgamation and a Labor Party, has been narrowed down by the bitter struggle. But what we have lost in breath, we have more than offset by the deep roots which the T. U. E. L. has struck in the daily struggles of the workers, in the tightly-knit bands of real fighters who have been tempered in the struggle and who have established themselves firmly as the leaders of the struggle for working class interests. One needs only to mention the great vote of the left-wing ticket in the miner's union, the mass struggles in the needle trades, the developing left wing in the Machinist and Carpenters unions, to recognize the coming Third National Conference of the T. U. E. L. will be the most important and history making gathering of its kind so far seen in America."

Workers' Sport Teams in Tie Game in Detroit

Detroit Young Worker's League Sport Alliance and the Cleveland Young Workers Sport Alliance of Young Worker's League soccer team participated in Labor Day program in Belle Isle. The Cleveland young worker's team evened the score with the Young Workers Sport Alliance of Detroit by beating them in a return game: 1 to 0, (one to nothing). The Young Worker's Sport Alliance has been victorious in a previous game by beating them 2-0 in Cleveland.

The Cleveland team scoring early in the first half point in the whole game. The ball travelled at fast rate thru the entire game being in Detroit's territory in the first half. After Detroit changing the field players to different positions, started to make a rally in the last half. They kept the ball near their opponents goal quite steadily. The last ten minutes of the game Detroit dangerously threatened Cleveland's goal, only the fine work of the Clevelanders saved the day for them.

After the game the Detroit Young Worker's Sport Alliance gave a banquet to the Cleveland Young Worker's soccer team at the House of Masses, 2646 St. Aubin. After the various talks made by the members of the both teams, and the dancing with the music furnished by the Young Worker's Sport Alliance, our reception committee escorted the Clevelanders to the boat.

And so ended a really enjoyable day.



Young Workers' Correspondence

In the Land of Sawmills and Canneries.

Saint Andrews Bay, Fla.

Dear Comrade: At the very beginning I will make an apology for the contents of this letter. Things haven't been going any too good lately from Phoenix, Arizona on the Texas-Southern Pacific to nowhere. There being no harvest waiting down here they are none too hospitable to the migratory workers.

It was not once but many times that I would meet progressive and radical workers who would tell me of various incidents regarding imprisonment if you're caught "riding the rods" in this part of the country. Somehow I was more lucky than some (! ! ?) I may not have gone to jail but I got a pretty big taste of the industrial feudalism of the south. Working in a sawmill and later in a lumber camp at \$2.25 a day of ten long hours of slavery, brought home to me what I had once learned in a socialist Sunday school, that the present system of society rests upon the exploitation of the workers. I had seen in action exploitation, but I had never seen anything like this sawmill where they not only saw wood but even the human bodies for such a measly sum a day. In the first two hours alone, at this low scale, I produced my wages, considering the breakneck speed at which I was expected to work, the other eight hours remaining was put in for the benefit of the boss.

St. Andrews has a population of 1,200 of the Anglo-Saxon stock. It was a perfect example of a 100 per cent company town, from the school teacher to the village parson, everyone did the bidding of the sawmill owners, helping to keep the workers conscious slaves. I have seen the activities of the capitalist state and its institutions, but the sawmill owners of this town represented a miniature state, while the teachers, preachers, etc., were as staunch as any capitalist institutions I have ever seen.

Florida, like most southern states, thrives on child labor, and has less law against working the youngest children in most industries, than almost any other state in the union. As far as young workers go, there were many even younger than myself in the sawmills, where they started to do this hard work as young as fourteen years old. But where child labor flourished best was in the canneries where whole families were employed, rather the mothers and children, the fathers usually being set aside for harder work or for unemployment. This section of the country has never been invaded by unionism let alone radicalism. Since I got here at least ten young slaves know what the Young Worker is for the first time, as I brought quite a few copies along in my pocket. It was quite a simple matter to convince them that the present system of society certainly did not function for

their benefit. Only a glance around here is enough to convince anyone. With the worst slavery for the older workers and the almost intolerable conditions for the young and child workers who become slaves at the earliest imaginable age with the spreading of a little working class education amongst the youth especially, I can see it spread thru the various rural communities, where the workers slaving under such conditions already feel rebellious enough to be ready to organize as soon as they are given the least encouragement.

As to overcoming the boss ideas about evolving into a master, such ideas do not exist. The white workers are beginning to realize now better than ever before that their economic position is absolutely the same as their Negro brothers, since their method of gaining a livelihood and their relationship to the boss on the job is the same. Pledging my support to the Communist youth I will continue the agitation for working class solidarity and to make a start in shop nucleus work in the local south.

With best wishes from my group,
"Our future comrades,"
Harry Thomas.

Cap Makers Win Montreal Strike

MONTREAL.—Several hundred workers are out on strike at the Peck Clothing factory for several weeks. The place is surrounded by cordons of police daily to prevent the pickets from being active.

The strike was called because the company refused to renew its agreement with the union which virtually means that it declared for an open shop.

The workers are busy organizing an effective picket line in spite of the police, confident that victory will be theirs.

Cap Makers in This City Win Victory.

The strike of the capmakers which lasted about a month, has ended in a victory for the workers. The shops were forced to renew their agreement and many hitherto unorganized shops are now added to the union. This means that a considerable number of new members have been taken in by the organization and that the arrogance of the bosses has been overcome for a while at any rate.

Anthracite Operators Order Coal from Wales

LONDON, England.—About 60,000 tons of anthracite coal mined in Wales has been ordered from England according to reports from London. The U. S. anthracite operators are the buyers and give the coal strike as the reason for the large purchase.

News from a Young Seaman.

Mobile, Alabama.

Dear Friends: Just dropped off the boat after receiving \$10 for the week's work in the steward department of the Transmarine Line. Reviewing that week's "existence" would be incomparable to any of the ten years of my working experience.

Finding myself in the ranks of the unemployed I decided I would set out to see a part of "God's" country on a job where I would get three square meals and a flop. As to the three square meals I was soon disillusioned for it consisted of the most coarse of eatables. And as to a flop it reminded me of the Salvation army house on the Bowery. As a breeding place for cockroaches and bed bugs it wasn't so bad.

With various promises and stories by the head steward as to the easiness of the job, and the further prospects of employment in Florida for the winter, as an experienced flunkey (waiter/bellboy) I set to work with great expectations and respect for the steward; but on the next morning passing that immemorable Cape Hatteras we hit a storm and at the regular rising hour of 5:30 I found that I had lost my guts. Seasickness got me and the steward soon nabbed me for not going to work even if I was in such a miserable condition.

I was soon rechristened bastard with a flow of sweet language from the silver-tongued slave driver. From that moment I knew what I was in for. For the week that I would be at sea I would have to spend a most miserable existence.

The crew on this boat was recruited from all sections of the world from the most isolated to the most highly developed countries. From Georgia crackers to German seamen of the Hamburg seamen's revolt. And later, to my surprise, I found that out of seven seamen, four were members of the I. W. W. Marine Transport Workers, as well as there being a good representation in the other departments below deck.

My conclusions after one week's work are that the seamen of the American division of world commerce are not a backward lot, but are as aggressive as any section of the world's transport workers, and all that they need is clarification in regard to industrial organization.

I reached Mobile just as the order was being broadcasted thru the various gulf ports by the Marine Transport Workers' Union No. 510 for a general strike, and I feel sure that practically every one of the seamen whom I came down with will walk off the job and stand behind the demands of their union and for the international solidarity of the seamen in their present struggle for decent conditions.

Your comrade,
Elmer Thompson.

BRITISH NOTES

Youth Week in Great Britain.

By WILLIAM RUST.

S. WALES.—The demonstrations during Youth Week and the celebration of International Day of Youth in Great Britain this year will by far exceed the demonstrations of previous years. This is, of course, due to the improved position of the League which makes it possible to organize more adequate arrangements.

I am writing these notes from Ammanford, a mining-village in S. Wales. I am touring the coalfield during Youth Week. This is the first time that Youth Week meetings have been held in this large and important coalfield which contains a large number of class conscious miners. Everywhere the meetings have been largely attended and our message earnestly received. Keen support and no opposition. This village of Ammanford is particularly interesting as it was, a few weeks ago, the scene of a tremendous battle between miners and police. Stand up fights, riots and brutal and vicious attacks by the big bloated brutes in blue. But the miners stood their ground and won their strike. After our propaganda meeting here last night we were able to form a good strong branch of the Y. W. L. That makes the ninth branch formed in S. Wales in three months. We are certainly getting a strong foothold here and extending our influence over the pit lads.

THE CAPITALIST OFFENSIVE

During Youth Week we are laying very great stress on the threatening capitalist offensive. American young workers will recollect that the terms of the coal kings and their lockout notices were only withdrawn in face of the tremendous solidarity in labor's ranks and because ethe mine owners received a subsidy from the government. This subsidy expires on May 1, 1925, and there is no doubt whatsoever that the attack will be renewed on that date.

Other sections of the workers may possibly be attacked before then. The railwaymen have to consider the managers proposals for big wage cuts when the wages board meets in October. The textile workers are now arbitrating after striking against a proposed wage cut. The unofficial seamen's strike is spreading.

The government is preparing for a big clash. They are now enrolling a special police force under the control of the war office. The National Citizens' Union, a semi-fascist strike-breaking middle class organization, is making a big appeal for recruits. The fascists are displaying greater activity.

On the workers' side steps are being taken to form the Workers' Alliance to the largest unions, but this is proceeding very slowly owing to the conservatism of the trade union officials who declare that the constitution of their union stands in the way!

MINORITY MOVEMENT'S SPLEN-DID CONFERENCE.

The second annual conference of the Minority Movement, which I had the pleasure of attending, was held in London on August 29 and 30. It was a tremendous bumper conference, the biggest held by the movement. There were 688 delegates present represent-

ing 750,000 organized workers. The tremendous growth of this movement is a sure sign of the great change which is coming over the British working class and proof that they are greatly dissatisfied with the old forms and methods of struggle.

There is a deeply rooted mass left wing movement in Great Britain to day.

The conference laid down a clear practical policy in its resolutions which were unanimously carried. It is very significant to note that although the minority movement is at present based only on the trade unions it is much more than a purely economic movement. Events are forcing it more and more to declare its position on political issues, such as nationalization of mines, foreign affairs, etc. It recently issued an appeal to the troops not to take part in strikebreaking activities. It has declared its opposition to the British Empire and its stand in favor of self-determination of all nationalities now groaning under the yoke of British imperialism.

The conference also adopted a resolution on the young workers which included all the demands put forward by the Y. C. I. of Great Britain.

Western Electric an Un-organized Prison.

Dear Comrades: I have been working at Western Electric for about a year, though it didn't take me that long to find out what a slave joint it is.

Though in many of the smaller establishments manufacturing electrical apparatus there are not so many young workers employed. At Western Electric where everything is done by machine or under a highly developed piece-work and speed-up system, the overwhelming majority of those employed are young workers, including a large number of young girls. In fact when I started here I was only twenty, but was nevertheless the oldest worker in my department next to the straw bosses and the foremen.

The Hawthorne plant of the Western Electric is the biggest single manufacturing plant in the world, the only plant employing more being the Ford plant, and that takes second place when Western Electric is running full force.

However, once you work in the place despite the size and the thousands of others working there, you will have the impression that you are in a huge prison, and will never work there again once you get "canned."

The bosses start the day right in the employment office when they tell workers over twenty-five "that they are too old to work here." The "young ones," ranging from fifteen up to twenty-one are sorted out to various offices where they are cross examined and if the boss feels confident they are good scissor-bills he gives them a job.

The work is almost completely unskilled, the skilled workers there being a small percentage of the total. There are about five girls to every man, these young girls being paid \$15 to \$18 a week and less to do the simplest piece-work which they must do at top speed. Each department is screened off into a sort of cage and everything is done to keep the workers separated. As soon as any group of workers get troublesome they are not immediately fired, but are transferred to some other department and fired later on, or else continue working there if they act like good slaves from then on.

There is a very highly developed spy system in the plant which has become so notorious that the workers here are always on the outlook for a stool-pigeon and have developed new methods for getting around them.

Despite the size of Western Electric and the wonderful possibilities it offers for organization, including the dissatisfaction here over the low wages which range from \$18 to \$23 for male workers, no start has been made as yet. This is particularly to be condemned since it is now some time since the Electrical Workers' Union was instructed by the Metal Trades Council of the American Federation of Labor to start an organizational drive at Western Electric.

Though the local of the Electrical Workers has been in favor of such a campaign, the International officials, influenced by Mike Boyle (whose connections with the Bell Telephone Co., which owns Western Electric are so well known) all organizational work has been sabotaged. In fact, in the middle of the campaign barriers have been put up which make it almost impossible for a young worker to join the union, even if he should of his own accord be ready to join. In fact, the only organizing that was done there was to get a few high-priced jobs for members of the union to PREVENT ORGANIZATION.

TOM WALSH SPEAKS

SYDNEY, Australia.—The seamen's strike leader, Tom Walsh, in the course of week-end speeches said:

"If the existence of the Empire depends upon reducing men to the state of degradation suffered by British seamen, I say, 'To Hell with the Empire.' The strike may be unofficial, but it is one of the grandest exhibitions of class revolution yet seen."

For the Convention :-

Three pamphlets that every Y. W. L. member will want to read before the National Convention of the League.

IN this issue of the Young Worker we call for the National Convention of the Young Workers League appears.

IN order to thoroughly understand the problems confronting this convention it is necessary for every League member to read and study the latest literature of the Young Communist International.

THERE are three Y. C. I. pamphlets just received which it is essential for every Y. W. L. member to obtain before the convention, as these pamphlets not only contain the latest decisions and resolutions of the Young Communist International, but we have also inserted the LATEST DECISIONS OF THE Y. C. I. ON THE AMERICAN LEAGUE.



NO. 1.—"RESOLUTIONS." Adopted at the Fourth Congress of the Young Communist International, with which we are including free the latest DECISION OF THE Y. C. I. ON THE AMERICAN LEAGUE.

NO. 2.—"THE RESULTS OF TWO CONGRESSES," summing up the results of the Fifth Congress of the Communist International and the Fourth Congress of the Y. C. I.

NO. 3.—"THE DRAFT PROGRAMME OF THE YOUNG COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL." A pamphlet that every member of the Young Workers League will want to read in order to have a clear understanding of the functions of the Young Communist Leagues and of the Young Communist International.

THE THREE PAMPHLETS FOR 50 CENTS

In order to make it possible for every member to obtain these three pamphlets we are selling the three for 50c on all orders accompanied by cash that we receive before October. Branches should order bundles and will be given 20 per cent off the price of 50c for the three pamphlets. Fill out blank below:

National Office Y. W. L.

Enclosed find \$..... for.....sets of the 3 Y. C. I. pamphlets. Our branch recognizes the importance to our members of studying these pamphlets for the convention.